The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1904.

The Right of Secession.

The Montgomery Advertiser takes The Times-Dispatch to task for saying that in 1861 the Southern States had the right to secede, but that they had no such constitutional right now. "We admit," says our contemporary, "that the question of secession is now a purely academic one. Nobody, so far as we know, wants to again put it to the test, and we cannot now conceive of any circumstances which could or would require such an extreme remedy, but if, in the future, the people of any State should unite in the determination to secede, they will do so. They have precisely the same right now that they had in 1861. The government could force that State back, just at it did the Confederate States, but that would settle nothing except as to the relative strength of the two. There would still be no change in the matter of right. The Advertiser does not believe that the secession of any State of the American Union could succeed, and Heaven knows we never wish to see another attempt made, but we assert that if the right of secession ever existed it still exists."

"Just what The Times-Dispatch means by saying that 'the Constitution, as amended, takes that right away from the individual States is too hard for us. We have read and re-read that instrument as carefully as any one can and have not yet found any article or amendment denying the right of secession, nor is there anything in it 'as amended,' which takes the right away from the individual States. So far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned, the question is just where it was forty or more years ago. The right is there now, if it ever was, and we presume that it will never be removed."

Up to the war between the States, it was a question of dispute as to whether a citizen's first duty was to his State or to the government. Mr. Charles Francis Adams says that if this question had been put in 1788, or, indeed, at any time anterior to 1825, the immediate reply of nine men out of ten in the Northern States, and of ninety-nine out of one hundred in the Southern States, would have been that, as between the Union and the State ultimate allegiance was due to the State. And he further says, "In 1788 allegiance to the State had only a few years before proved stronger than allegiance to the crown or to the confederation, and no one was foolish enough to suppose that the Executive of the Union would try to force a law against the wishes of a sovereign and independent State. The very idea was deemed preposterous that this new government; this upstart of yesterday had the power to impose its edicts on unwilling States was a political solecism, to which they could in no wise assent." And still again: "In studying the history of that period, we are again confronted by a condition and not a theory; but, as I read the record and understand the the real facts of that now-forgotten social and political existence, in case of direct and insoluble issue between sovereign State and sovereign nation, between 1788 and 1861, every man was not only free to decide, but had to decide for himself; and, whichever, way he decided, he was right. The Constitution gave him two masters. Both he could not serve; and the average man decided which to serve in the light of sentiment, tradition and environment. Of this I feel as historically confident as I can feel of any fact not matter of absolute record or susceptible of demonstration."

But all that has been changed. The right of secession was put to the test, and it was lost and abandoned at Appomattox.

This whole subject was threshed out by the Grand Camp of Virginia in 1898. It was then declared in the report of the History Committee, of which Mr. Wm. L. Royall was chairman, that our children are to be taught that "nothing is plainer to him who understands the Constitution of the United States and the history of its formation—than that the States had reserved the right to secede, and that their fathers were not rebels and traitors in seceding from the Union, but independent, self-respecting, fearless citizens, exercising their rights under the law of the land, and in defiance of all the threats of coercion that a greatly superior physical power made against them. But they should be taught that, overcome by physical power, the Confederate soldier laid down his arms at the end of the war, with a pledge of his honor that he abandoned the cause of secession for all time."

The right of secession under the Constitution was a question of construction, the North holding one way and the South the other. This question was submitted to the "arbitrament of the sword," and the South lost. The right of secession was then abandoned. The Southern States came back into the Union with that understanding. Each State repealed the ordinance of secession, and Virginia went so far as to incorporate this clause in her bill of rights: "That this State shall ever remain a member of the United States of America, and that the people thereof are part of the American nation, and that all attempts, from whatever source or from whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, are unauthorized and ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State."

Alabama went even a step further. Its Constitution, adopted in 1868, provided that every person before registering should be required to take an oath to support the constitution and laws of the United States, and that he would never countenance or aid in the secession of the State.

We now come to the main point in the discussion, our contention that under the Constitution of the United States, as amended, the right of secession has passed away. The fourteenth amendment provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Then and there came into being the "citizen of the United States." "No such definition was previously found in the Constitution," says Justice Miller in the famous Slaughter House cases from Louisiana, "nor had any attempt been made to define it by act of Congress." And Justice Field said that the fourteenth amendment" recognizes in express terms, if it does not create citizens of the United States and makes their citizenship dependent upon the place of their birth, or the fact of their adoption, and not upon the constitution or laws of any State." Justice Bradley went so far as to say that every citizen is primarily a citizen of the United States, and secondarily, a citizen of the State in which he resides.

That is what the fourteenth amendment did for us, and that is how the right of secession under the Constitution was taken away. In these same Slaughter House cases counsel for the plaintiffs in error thus argued:

It had been maintained from the origin of the Constitution, by one political party that the State was the highest political organization in the United States; that through the consent of the separate States the Union had been formed for limited purposes; that there was no social union except by and through the States, and that in extreme cases the several States might cancel the obligations to the Federal government and reclaim the allegiance and fidelity of its members. Such were the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun, and of others; both those who preceded and those who have followed him. It is nowhere declared in the Constitution what a citizen is or what constitutes citizenship; and what ideas were entertained of citizenship by one class in our country may be seen in the South Carolina case of Hunt vs. The State, where Judge Harper, referring to the arguments of counsel who were opposing nullification, says:

"It has been admitted in argument by all counsel except one that in case of a secession of a State from the Union, the citizen and constituted authorities would be bound to obey and give effect to the act."

But the fourteenth amendment does define citizenship, and the relations of citizens to the State and Federal government. The doctrine of the States Rights party, led by Mr. Calhoun, was that there was no citizenship in the United States except sub modo and by the permission of the States. According to their theory, the United States had no integral existence except as an incomplete combination among several integers. The fourteenth amendment struck at and forever destroyed all such doctrines. It seems to have been made under an apprehension of a destructive factuity of the State governments. It consolidated the several integers into a consistent whole. But the national principle has received an indefinite enlargement. The tie between the United States and every citizen in every part of its own jurisdiction has been made intimate and familiar. To the same extent the Confederate features of the government have been obliterated. The States in their closest connection with the members of the State have been placed under the oversight and restraining and enforcing hand of Congress. The purpose is manifest, to establish through the whole jurisdiction of the United States, one people, and that every member of the Empire shall understand and appreciate the fact that his privileges and immunities cannot be abridged by the State authority.

To many of us that was a bitter pill to swallow but it is the pill we had to swallow and there is no use in sugar-coating it. Under the fourteenth amendment we are citizens primarily of the United States and, therefore, our first allegiance is, under the Constitution, to the Federal government. That being the case, citizens of a State have no right to secede; and the citizens are the State.

The States have the same right of revolution that they always had, and each State may attempt secession when it chooses to do so, but no State now has the constitutional right to secede.

Governor Carter's Inaugural.

We have received a beautiful copy of the beautiful inaugural address of the Hon. George R. Carter, Governor of the territory of Hawaii, which was delivered at Honolulu on Monday, November 23d, 1903. It was a trifle delayed in transmission, but it lost none of its beauty en route. The address is gorgeously printed in green, which harmonizes delightfully with the verdancy of the text. The new Governor starts out by saying that a man can hardly find himself in a much more difficult position than one in which he must speak about himself; yet it must be admitted that Governor Carter addressed himself courageously and tersely to that subject, and treated it in a manner which must have been gratifying to himself and inspiring to his fellow-citizens. He takes the public into his confidence and says that he is young; but we should have suspected as much from reading the address, without any information on that point from the Governor. Moreover, he confides the further interesting fact that he enjoys the full confidence of President Roosevelt, and, by way of explanation, remarks that he is impulsive. We do not mind telling Governor Carter that the more impulsive he is the more of the President's confidence will he enjoy, for the impulsive man is the man after Mr. Roosevelt's own heart.

Yielding to his generous impulses, he proclaims that he is anxious to champion the just cause of every man, woman and child in the island, and, yielding again, he says that it is the greatest thing in the world to be elected President of the United States. Manifestly this is designed to stimulate President Roosevelt's desire.

But enough of impulses. We are more interested in the Governor's oratory. In one of his eruptive outbursts he says:

"Our island home, my fellow-citizens, is a beautiful one. There are few more beautiful. The colors of Italy and Greece, the scenic beauties of Spain, the marvels of India's vast plains and Africa's grand plateaus may be vaunted, but none of them can reach the rich coloring of sea and sky, the cool, varying greens of our tropical forests, the rich shadows of our receding valleys, the soft breezes which waft the sweet perfume of our beautiful flowers, and the gentle tenderness of our climate. I love Hawaii, from the rugged crown of Maunaloa to the sunlit breakers that dash upon the fringing coral reefs."

This reminds us that some of the volcanoes of Hawaii are still active, and reminds us also of the eruption of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, who said that in a famous political struggle in that State all the people were aroused "from where the everlasting sea waves beat their eternal refrain upon the white sanded shores of Hatterns, westward to where the Alpine peaks of the grand old Alleghanies look down into the chambers of the setting sun, down the rugged borders of the French Broad, through the valleys of the Cape Fear and the Yadkin, across the hills of the Dan, and down to the cotton fields of the center."

It is agreeable to know that this species of Carolina oratory is preserved in that part of the United States which lies between the rugged crown of Maunaloa and the sunlit breakers that dash upon the fringing coral reef.

Descending by degrees from the mountain, Governor Carter finally gets down to earth and promises to exert himself to "allay matters of jealousy and petty feelings, which seem to exist in our midst." This suggestion is also more or less volcanic, and we hope that the Governor will succeed in preventing the threatened eruption.

But, in conclusion, Governor Carter declares to the people that he has taken the position not for gain, not for emolument, not for pride, not for popularity, not for power, but because he desires, in his humble way, while life lasts, to do all the good he can.

That is a noble sentiment, worthy to be adopted by every governor in the United States, and we wish Governor Carter, of Hawaii, a happy New Year and a prosperous administration.

Panics and Fires.

There is no infallible method to prevent or stop a panic in a great crowd. Where people are confined within four walls, and are facing fire, and when they fear that the exits are insufficient or inaccessible, panic is more likely to occur than under other circumstances, but it may occur in the open air, on broad plazas, or in wide-stretching fields. Such a panic was that which unhappily signalized a fair or jubilee celebration in Russia some years ago, when thousands were killed.

Such panics have been seen, too, in armies, when great bodies of men became causlessly alarmed and fled without rhyme or reason, bursting all the restraints of organization, heedless of the appeals of their officers, and unmindful of the disgrace they were bringing upon themselves.

But it is in the presence of fire that panic becomes surest of its victims. A puff of flame, a little smoke, the cry of "Fire," and most audiences are ready to fly. The dread of death by suffocation or burning takes possession of men, women and children, and moves them to escape as best they can. They fear they have been caught in a trap, and they want to get out of it as soon as possible.

And in their attempt to do so oftentimes they develop towards other persons almost inconceivable brutality.

Now obviously the remedy for this condition of things is to inspire theatre and other audiences with confidence—well grounded confidence. As we have heretofore pointed out, it would be a good thing to have a uniformed fireman standing in the orchestra space during every performance; standing with a coil of hose at his feet and a nozel in his hand. That would be not only a positive and real precaution, but it would inspire confidence upon the part of the audience.

The experience with patent fire extinguishers at Chicago was very unhappy. They utterly failed to do what was expected of them; but suppose there had been present a fireman with hose in hand ready to drown the flames with a plentiful water supply? The result would have been that the fire would have been put out before it had been burning one minute.

Patent fire extinguishers may be good enough where a reliable and plentiful supply of water under pressure is not to be obtained; but it is folly—it is worse—to rely upon anything else, when access to a fire plug (hydrant) can be had.

The value of the fire-proof curtain is not to be underestimated, and the determination of Mayor Harrison that no theatre in that city shall resume business until it is provided with such a curtain will be applauded by the community, we have no doubt. Yes, the curtain is a good thing, but nothing ca nbe so serviceable as a good water supply, and an experienced fireman at hand to make use of it.

We put the hydrant and hose and fireman first, the asbestos curtain second, among human agencies for preventing panics and saving life at fires where great numbers of people are assembled.

Japan and Russia.

A conflict of interest seems about to precipitate a war between Japan and Russia, and if it comes about, Japan deserves and will almost certainly have the sympathy of the civilized world. On the part of Russia, it is a bald face case of aggression. With Japan, it is simply the defense of interests, which she has enjoyed for centuries, and which are essential to the contentment of her people. The subject of dispute is the influences which Japan and Russia shall respectfully exercise over the peninsula of Koren. Russia has built her trans-Siberian railway at an enormous expense, but after all a very poor railway, and she is seeking an eastern outlet on the Pacific for her Siberian Empire. She finds not only the port of Vladivostock too much obstructed by ice, but even her holdings on the Lao-Tung Peninsula, and she seeks to control Korea, which will give her a better outlet than anything she now has. To get this control she has trampled on the rights of China, she has practically absorbed Manchuria, she has utterly neutralized the result of Japan's victory over China and forbade Japan to enjoy what were her rights of conquest; she has ignored her solemn agreement with the United States to open the ports in Manchuria, and now she proposes to overshadow and ultimately expel all Japanese influence from Korea. This would enable her at last to cross the Korea Straits and move upon Japan itself. The wise statesmen of Japan see the cloud which has grown from the size of a man's hand until it now obscures the light of their prosperity, and they are prepared to meet the issue at once, for which they are better prepared relatively than they can ever be hereafter. Every day strengthens Russia, and by that much weakens Japan. Therefore, Japan has been insistent that a day shall be fixed for the final determination of Russia's purposes, and if those purposes are unsatisfactory to her, to determine by arbitrament of the sword whether Japan shall maintain her position, which she has held for centuries, or shall prepare herself to be ultimately absorbed by Russia. It is unquestionably a plain case for fight on the part of Japan. The only question is whether Russia is now prepared to make the attack, and that is only a matter of cold calculation with her statesmen. They are absolutely unscrupulous, and merciless, and aggression has been the policy of the Empire since the time of Peter the Great. If Russia can figure out that it will pay her, and that she is able with the men and means at her disposal to fight Japan, she will not hesitate to do it, but no one can tell what the determination of Russia may be, and, therefore, no one can certainly say that even up to the last moment Russia may not conclude that it is wiser not to fight so strong and so desperate a people as the Japanese. That is the uncertainty in the case. That Japan is eager for a fight unless Russia recedes, is a fixed fact.

Watch.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord cometh."—St. Matt. xxiv:42.

You know that He will come; only you do not know at what precise hour He will appear. Thus the future is known and yet unknown. We can neither hinder, nor annihilate it. We can only be prepared for it when it comes, as come it surely will.

Consider what the future is. It touches the uttermost bound of time. If one might use such a contradiction in term, we might say, it is the horizon of eternity; the farthest point in a line which has no limits. We are compelled thus to talk when we would represent the great and grand things of creation.

There are two futures. This fact is often overlooked in the minds of men. But there is a grand future and a little one, so to speak.

The grand future, in which imagination holds court, when life is to be a miracle and every day a keen surprise. That is the future which must one day come and bring with it all that we mean by the sweet, pure name of heaven.

But there is a little future in which anxiety reigns; the future just about to dawn; the near to-morrow that makes weak men restless, and strong men quietly hopeful. With these two we are well acquainted. The danger is that we confuse them in our minds, as if they were one and the same thing.

Yet there are two; the near and the distant; the one in which anxiety plays its vexatious and harassing part; and the great future, in which the soul revels in silent awe.

Let us see how our Lord speaks of this future. In the first place He used it as a source of inspiration, but it was of the great future of all time to which He is forced, "Hereafter ye shall see heaven opened," He once said. And again: "When the son of man shall come in His glory and all the holy angels with Him."

No wonder then that He calmly says: "Take no thought for the morrow;" in other words, do not be victims of anxiety; have a future, but let it be a grand one; worthy of your highest self. He provided for that element of the human mind which must take hold of the future, but as He saw it rising and asserting itself, He puts within its grasp something worthy of its capacity and destiny.

The world must live in the future. To-day is too small a boundary for the soul. Our life is not to be locked up in the narrow prison house of one day; nor is this the poetry of speech; it is the reality of fact.

We must take our view of the future from Christ. It was His sanctuary of retreat. He lived in it; He projected Himself beyond the fevered little day and lived in a calm eternity. We must do the same, or we shall be vexed and stung with details which come and go with every fickle wind.

Christ treated the future as unknown, and yet well known. "Watch, therefore, for ye know not at what hour your Lord doth come. Therefore, be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh."

Here we have a quantity spoken of known and yet unknown; unknown, yet well known. How can this be? Have we any parallel to it in our way of thinking and acting? Most assuredly we have!

We know that to-morrow will come. Tell me what will to-morrow bring with it? A sullen face of cloud or the blessed floods of sunlight? Who will live; who shall die; what question will arise; what correspondence will turn our thoughts into new channels, and tax our energies with new claims? We know it; we do not know it.

So with the harvest. The harvest will surely come; but will it be good or bad, early or late? satisfying or disappointing? The harvest is known, but the incidents of its quality and abundance no man can known with certainty.

And death will come. When? Thank God we cannot tell. Who could face his duty if he knew to a moment when and how he would die? The great future is revealed; the detailed future is mercifully kept back.

The Lord will come; great events transpire; the trumpet shall sound and the elect shall be gathered together from the four winds of heaven, to meet Him in the air. The long waiting, weary earth shall receive her Lord. When? None can tell that hour. Watch, therefore; therefore, be ye also ready. That is all.

Organized Forces.

We begin to-day the publication of a series of articles from Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, of Washington, which, we hope, will prove to be of interest to a large class of our readers. The article to-day deals with organized capital and organized labor, and is instructive. Mr. Carpenter calls attention to the enormous cost of strikes and especially to the manner in which the giant corporations on the one hand and the giant labor unions on the other hand, are lining up for a great struggle, the cost of which must be borne by the people.

Dispatches from the province of Tomsk in Russia say that every tenth peasant there is suffering from poisoning. This is "wholesale" poisoning indeed.

The chief bread stuff of the country is rye and along with rye often grows the parasitic fungus known as ergot. This is often taken up with the grain and baked into bread, with the result in this case, that a hundred peasants are dead and many others are suffering great agony. The Czar alarmed by this news, we are told, ordered his officers to buy up all the rye found mixed with ergot and withdraw it from the market. This is now being done, and some of the evil effects of the impending famine therefore will be averted.

The discussion of the suffrage question in Maryland has brought to light the fact that that State never has had a constitutional provision allowing negroes to vote. At the time the present Constitution was adopted negro suffrage had not even been considered, but after the adoption of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the word "white" was omitted by the printers from the suffrage clause of the State Constitution. But, as the Sun says, that omission did not change the Constitution itself. And so, if the fifteenth amendment were set aside, or repealed, no negro could appeal to the Constitution of Maryland for the right to vote.

Governor Herrick, of Ohio, has announced that he will choose his staff entirely from among the membership of the National Guard, or State volunteers, as we call them here. There will be as many Democrats as Republicans on his staff, and each separate organization in the Ohio National Guard will have a representative on the staff.

Make New Year resolutions, certainly make them, and if you break them before night get right up and make some more. It is the fellow who tries, who gets there sometime or other.

The sufferings of the victims of the Chicago fire probably were of short duration. Most of them evidently died quickly from suffocation from the smoke or poisonous gases. Many persons were found lifeless in their seats with their faces turned towards the stage, as if they had made no effort to rise and escape. In this connection the New York Herald says it was noticed at the eruption of Mont Pelee that noxious gases produce their effects almost instantaneously. There numbers dropped in the streets immediately after inhaling the first breath of poisoned air.

The new year receptions and things in Washington official circles were something unusually scrimptious.

Resolutions or no resolutions, the new year goes right along. Two days have already skipped.

Do not let Virginia sportsmen forget that the days for bird shooting have passed.

Tidewater folks can well exclaim: Hurrah for our side.

The Jimtown Expo. is now a thing of flesh and blood.

The next holiday will come along in due time, say about January 19th.

HOW CAN RICHMOND BE MADE GREATER AND MORE ATTRACTIVE?

Answered By

JAMES N. BOYD,
President Planters National Bank.

ISAAC COHEN,
Of the Cohen Company.

ROBERT LEE TRAYLOR,
Manager of Insurance.

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Real Estate Agent.

ANDREW PIZZINI,
Pres. Richmond Storage and Safe Deposit Co., etc.

ARTHUR B. CLARKE,
President American Baking Powder Co., etc.

KEEP TAXATION DOWN,

James N. Boyd.

You ask my views as to how Richmond may be made a greater city than it is, and more attractive as a place of residence.

According to my ideas, the great prosperity that Richmond has enjoyed for the past three years has come principally from the increase of her manufacturing enterprises of various kinds. The increase of manufacturing enterprises has been caused by the increase of capital in the financial institutions of our city, and the increase in capital in financial institutions cannot progress unless taxation is kept within reasonable bounds.

The increase of value of real estate is dependent entirely upon the increase of manufacturing plants; therefore to give them cheap money, it is to the interest of all holders of real estate to see that the financial institutions of our city are not taxed out of existence.

James N. Boyd

MORE MANUFACTURES,

Isaac Cohen.

In reply to yours of the 26th inst. as to "How Richmond may be made a greater city and more desirable a place of residence, etc.," I must say that from whatever standpoint the city is viewed the development of its manufacturing interest is its most powerful hope of future prosperity.

Our water-power says so.

Our great water-way and railway facilities say so.

The nearness to the cotton belt.

Its proximity to iron ore, with coal at its very back door, together with its climatic advantages, claims facilities and advantages that all the financial kings at home and abroad should consider as a source of capital to start with that few, if any other, city in the Union can offer.

I would heartily endorse that our city offer a free tax to all starting enterprises of manufacturing developments for at least five or even ten years from their start. The indirect interest to the city would start even with the laying of the first brick, while the saving of the tax by the enterprise in question would accumulate far greater income in taxes for the future.

"As a desirable place of residence" I would suggest that our municipal government must be placed on most economical basis in order to overcome the discomfort of our muddy water, and our principal private streets, that are not up to the mark of fair comparison with even cities far less important than Richmond.

Isaac Cohen

FOR CO-OPERATION,

Robert Lee Traylor.

Three of the classes into which Sydney Smith separated mankind were:

"The Sheep-walkers—those who never deviate from the beaten track, who think as their fathers have thought since the flood, who start from a new idea as they would from guilt.

"The Lemon-squeezers of society—people who act on you as a wet blanket, who see a cloud in the sunshine, the nails of the coffin in the ribbons of the bride, predictors of evil, extinguishers of hope; who, where there are two sides, see only the worst—people whose very look curdles the milk, and sets your teeth on edge.

"The Let-well-aloners—people who have begun to think and act, but are timid and afraid to try their wings, tremble at the sound of their own footsteps as they advance and think it safer to stand still."

May we not profitably inquire whether the percentage of these three classes in Richmond be too high for civic health and prosperity?

It is undeniably true that the spirit of conception, which has characterized Memphis, Atlanta and Birmingham in their rapid growth and development, is largely wanting at Richmond, and this may be our greatest need.

As a means of shaking off the self-satisfied provincialism of our people and encouraging the co-operative spirit, might not organized, commercial and industrial, educational excursions to the cities of most rapid growth in the North, West and South give our busy men and men of means opportunities for observation and suggestions for enterprise, extension and development at home? We have great natural advantages and much in our own history and achievement that is glorious; let us not be unwilling to learn and adapt to our further advancement the good that may exist outside of Virginia. Lynchburg seems to have caught the spirit of enterprise, Norfolk is advancing and Richmond must bestir itself.

The salary of the Mayor's office should be made large enough to command the whole service of such a capable executive as would be chosen by the stockholders to be president of such a great business corporation as Richmond is. The details of the public business should be entrusted to capable heads of departments, held to strict accountability, so that more of our busy men of property and character could afford to contribute of their talents and time to the public service as aldermen and councilmen, as is done by those serving as directors of banks and other business corporations, and let the self-seeking "grafters," who have well-nigh disgraced the city government, be retired.

Rob't Lee Traylor

EXTEND CITY LIMITS,

J. Thompson Brown.

Dear Sir.—We would suggest that an extension of the corporate line to take in all sub-divisions and require them to conform to present street lines, which should be projected three miles out from city limits and marked with stones. Then let city improvements, such as paved streets, gas, water and sewers proceed rather than follow buildings as at present.

Open up the Trigg shipyards and run them, even at a loss at the start, if necessary.

Have a Richmond exposition building or annex to the State building at St. Louis with all Richmond products conspicuously represented, with a model of Richmond showing its railroads, shipping facilities, its nearness to the West and to ocean travel, and the many other advantages offered here in sites for all kind of manufactories, as well as its topographical, educational and social advantages as a place of residence, and our advancement would not only be greatly stimulated, but be apparent from the start.

J. Thompson Brown

ADVERTISE THE CITY,

Andrew Pizzini, Jr.

Replying to your esteemed favor of the 26th, would say that my suggestions as to how Richmond can be made a greater city, can be expressed in much fewer words than you limit me.

First. Richmond's citizens should make a New Year's resolution that they will attend to their own business faithfully and not attempt to run that of others, with which they have little to do, and, further, to crush out envy and jealously of their successful neighbors, and keep the resolution.

Second. Encourage, stimulate and put surplus capital in new home enterprises.

Third. Patronize home industries, home talent and home brains and muscles.

Fourth. Extend a welcome and liberal hand to outside capital and not let it be taxed to the limit, or hampered with onerous exactions and conditions (as—per example—is the case with the street car lines) after we get the outside capital.

Fifth. By following as closely as we can the example of other successful cities, such as New York, Chicago and others, and enact liberal laws, such as a great city must have, thereby attracting live, go-ahead, progressive people, who are the greatest factors in building up a great and live city.

Sixth and last, but by no means least. Advertise, not the historic acts and family trees of our ancestors, or our valor in the Confederate war, but our advantages and merits as a business or manufacturing point, and advertise not spasmodically, but daily, weekly, monthly and annually; keep at it all the time.

And then as time weeds out a number of old fogies, and busybodies, we may become a great city.

Andrew Pizzini Jr.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL,

Arthur B. Clarke.

A calm observer of the growth of our city will note, without disparagment to other things, that it lies principally along the lines of education and manufactories; and along these lines is its destiny to be worked out.

One of our great needs is a great school of technology and applied mechanics. Knowledge is power. Our Mechanics' Institute is doing a fine work in this direction, but it is only a beginning. We need in this city and in the South more educated men in mechanical lines. Such a school here would afford to many young men a means of mechanical education which would not otherwise be within their reach, and bring students from all over the country. Men educated in such institutions are most valuable citizens and artisans in any community.

In the industrial line there is no need so great, no venture promising so great returns, no foundation susceptible of so great enlargement, as a plant at or near our city for the manufacture of open hearth steel. The materials eminently suitable are in our mountains, and are accessible by sea from other points. Here is an ideal place for assembling materials, here is an ideal home for mechanics, here a market for its product, here a greater market can be made, here an ideal distributing point for other points domestic and foreign. Such a plant would afford employment and make possible other establishments for the manufacture of articles of steel not otherwise to be considered.

Our river shoud be carefully looked after, and its depth not only maintained, but increased. It will always prove a valuable asset.

Our streets submerged by high water should be raised where practicable.

Better water in our homes and places of business is now happily in sight. This is a great need, which we hope soon to see supplied.

I have no suggestion as to any change in our form of city government. The form is well enough, and on the whole I am sure our city goverment is as good as that of most cities—better than many. We have in some of our officers, and in our Council chambers, some men as well qualified as we could wish. We need more of such men—men of integrity—men of capacity. We need more public spirit on the part of our best citizens to accept responsibility and to administer the affairs of this city—our city.

These seem to me to be our greatest needs. hThere are many minor ones, such as better streets, mounted police, or more police, increased public school facilities, etc., etc.

We have here a "city set on a hill," known far and wide for its historical associations, and as a delightful place of abode for rich and for poor, a city in whose defense rich blood was poured out, a city of commerce, manufacture and learning, a city with a future which should be carefully guarded from evil and its destiny worked out with honesty of purpose and with intelligence and vigor.

Arth. B. Clarke